

PK

PROPERTY OF  
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
RECEIVED OCT 21 1942

The

# CHILD

## Monthly Bulletin

Vol. 7

October 1942

No. 4

### CONTENTS

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| FOR OUR CHILDREN IN WARTIME - - - - -                            | 46   |
| THE WORKING MOTHER:  |      |
| Special Consideration During Pregnancy - - - - -                 | 49   |
| Policy of the War Manpower Commission - - - - -                  | 49   |
| Directive on Federal Programs for Day Care of Children - - - - - | 50   |
| Funds for Day-Care Programs - - - - -                            | 51   |
| BILLS TO AMEND TITLE V OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT - - - - -          | 52   |
| MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN ENGLAND - - - - -                   | 52   |
| Address by the Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown - - - - -                   | 53   |
| TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS - - - - -        | 56   |
| CHILD-LABOR FINDINGS - - - - -                                   | 56   |
| INTER-AMERICAN NOTES - - - - -                                   | 58   |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

WE ARE fighting again for human freedom and especially for the future of our children in a free world. Children must be safeguarded—and they can be safeguarded—in the midst of this total war so that they can live and share in that future.—*A Children's Charter in Wartime.*

## For Our Children In Wartime

### *A Program of State Action Adopted August 28, 1942*

By the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime in consultation with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and the Office of Civilian Defense

**C**HILDREN are the strength of the Nation. In war as in peace, their welfare is of primary importance to the Nation, to States, to local communities, and above all, to parents.

Certain Nation-wide needs must be met through Nation-wide action, with the participation of Federal, State, and local governments and citizens' groups. Upon the States rests the chief responsibility for the provision of legal safeguards and administrative measures necessary to assure security and opportunity for every child.

The Children's Charter in Wartime calls upon all citizens as a wartime responsibility to guard children from injury in danger zones; to protect children from neglect, exploitation, and undue strain in defense areas; to strengthen the home life of children whose parents are mobilized for war or war production; and to conserve, equip, and free children to take their part in democracy.

The same emergency needs do not exist in every State or in all communities of the same State. One State or community must give first attention to protection of children in danger zones and advance planning for evacuation; in another, day care of children of mothers employed in war industries may be the most urgent immediate need; and in another, the welfare of children in "boom" towns and trailer camps. The specific aspects of child life most in need of attention under wartime conditions must be determined State by State and community by community.

Certain problems, however, are so closely related to the war situation that Nation-wide measures are required, developed through State and local action, with Federal participation when necessary.

#### A. THE PROGRAM

In every State a program of action FOR OUR CHILDREN IN WARTIME should include measures which will assure:

1. Health service and medical and dental care for mothers and for children, including boys and girls in the age groups that may soon be called upon for war production or military service, with special provision as needed for wives and children of service men and war workers. These services should be so organized as to overcome or compensate for overcrowding of existing health facilities, shortages in medical and nursing personnel, and difficulties in transportation.

2. Adequate nourishing food for all children during the period of rising costs of living and rationing of food supplies, through such means as nutrition education, school lunches, and low-cost milk.

3. Protection of children in danger zones, including provision for their safety in the event of enemy attack; measures for emergency care following attack; and preparation through officially established evacuation authorities for evacuation and reception care, if necessary.

4. Day care for children of mothers whose employment is essential to the war program.

5. Special assistance programs as required to meet wartime needs of children in their own homes, and adjustment of public-assistance measures to meet problems due to rising cost of living, migration, and separation of families.

6. Community child-welfare and other social services that will conserve home life for children and safeguard them from neglect and juvenile delinquency resulting from wartime conditions and provide appropriate care for unmarried mothers and their children.

7. Adequate provision for the care of children who because of war conditions must be separated from their families.

8. Opportunities for recreation and other experiences in home and community life that will help children overcome wartime strain and insecurity; and provision for mental-health services to help children and parents make the adjustments required by war conditions.

9. Full school attendance and school opportunity for every child, with particular emphasis on overcoming or compensating for shortages of schools and teachers where they exist, and with adjustments as necessary to conform with child-labor and youth-employment policies.

10. Meeting the manpower needs of the Nation for participation of young people in war production, having due regard for conservation of health and educational opportunity for youth and in accordance with the following principles:

(1) No child under 14 years of age a part of the hired labor force;

(2) None under 16 employed in manufacturing or mining occupations;

(3) None between 14 and 16 employed in other occupations that involve release from school or readjustment of school programs unless it has been determined that labor shortages cannot be met otherwise;

(4) Guidance of youth 16 to 18 years of age whose work is essential to the war effort into occupations suited to their age and capacity, in which they can make the greatest contribution with the least hazard to their own health and safety.

#### B. PROCEDURE FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROGRAM

The following steps will be necessary to put into operation a program of action FOR OUR CHILDREN IN WARTIME.

##### I. Organization.

1. Fixing responsibility for planning, coordination, and leadership on some representative State group. Wherever practicable this group

should be a committee or subcommittee of the council of defense, whose work should be properly related to the work of other defense council committees including those dealing with emergency and protective measures.

2. Inclusion in the State committee of representatives of State departments of welfare, health, education, and labor, and of State-wide organizations concerned with children; especially, representatives of active State White House Conference committees and other groups having a similarly broad purpose, with provision for full cooperation with such groups.

3. Organization of a representative local committee, when practicable as part of the local defense council.

##### II. Putting the program into action.

1. Review of wartime needs of children and existing resources for meeting those needs, with special consideration of the 10 points listed under section A.

2. Development of State and community services adequate to meet the wartime needs of children with such financial assistance from the State or the Federal Government as may be required. The following measures will be necessary to achieve this objective:

(a) State legislation as needed to provide an adequate legal basis for wartime services for children.

(b) Review of adequacy of funds available from Federal, State and local sources, public and private, and securing of such additional funds as may be required.

(c) Review of administrative and personnel problems of State and local agencies responsible for services to children and families, and support of plans for strengthening the work of these agencies and developing closer coordination of agency programs.

(d) Assistance in developing and carrying out plans for recruitment and training of additional personnel, both professional and volunteer, as required.

## Conferences on the Handicapped and Their Problems

#### RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

According to an announcement in the July issue of the *Crippled Child Bulletin*, published by the National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio, resolutions pertaining to services for crippled children during the present national emergency were passed at the national conference of the society held in Wilmington, Del., June 10-12, 1942. The resolutions dealt with phases of the work such as need for more effective coordination of efforts by all public

and private agencies, crippled children moving across State lines, educational facilities and services for crippled children, problems related to transportation, shortages of professional personnel, and so forth.

#### ACTION BY ILLINOIS CONFERENCE ON EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

To promote a wider understanding and resultant use of facilities now available in Illinois for all categories of exceptional children, to develop a closer working relationship among

the various agencies locally, and to provide an integrated picture of the unmet needs of handicapped children within the State were the goals of the Governor's Conference on Exceptional Children, held by the Illinois Commission for Handicapped Children in Chicago, June 15.

The term, "exceptional children," as used by the conference, includes physically handicapped, mentally retarded, and exceptionally gifted children, and children who are socially maladjusted.

The conference voted unanimously to create a citizens' committee to work with the commission and study the legislative proposals presented. Proceedings of the conference are to be published, and a copy may be obtained free by writing to the Commission for Handicapped Children, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

#### WORKSHOP ON CONSERVATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN WARTIME

A 2-day workshop conducted by the Hearing Clinic of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, July 2 and 3, 1942, discussed wartime measures for conserving hearing as an important human resource. One of the panels was on safeguarding the hearing of preschool children. It was pointed out that complications after measles, whooping cough, meningitis, and other children's diseases often destroy or impair hearing and that loss of hearing is often discovered too late for complete cure. Services for hard-of-hearing children have not as yet been developed by State agencies administering programs for crippled children under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

### BOOK NOTES

#### *Juvenile Delinquency*

YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE COURTS OF NEW YORK STATE. Legislative Document (1942) No. 55, Albany. April 1942. 309 pp.

The Children's Court Jurisdiction and Juvenile Delinquency Committee, in this report to the Legislature of the State of New York, submits its recommendations and the findings on which they are based. The committee recommends that the age jurisdiction of the children's court remain at its present level of 16 years, that youth courts be established in New York City for youthful offenders 16 to 19 years of age; and that in the other counties of the State the children's court judges be allowed to certify that the number of offenders 16 to 19 years of age is sufficient to merit the establishment of a youth court as a separate part of the children's court.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINALITY. Department of Institutions, Sacramento, Calif., 1942. 76 pp. Processed.

The Conference of Committees of Superior Court Judges, Probation and Parole Officers, Youth Correction Authority, and the State Department of Institutions, called by the Governor of California, met in March 1942. The report contains a summary of findings, the papers presented with discussion, and an annotated bibliography.

#### *Mental Hygiene*

WHAT PARENTS ARE SAYING IN WAR TIME, by Jean Schick Grossman. Play Schools Association, 1841 Broadway, New York. 1942. 28 pp. 20 cents.

Five discussions held under the leadership of the Play School Association by mothers' groups in New York are summarized in this booklet. The topics raised give a cross section of the problems worrying parents in wartime—physical safety of the family, the proper treatment of aliens, family morale, discipline—and the difficulties of explaining to children who have

been taught to be decent and kind "that people are killing each other again, all over the world."

CORRECTIVE TREATMENT FOR UNADJUSTED CHILDREN, by Nahum E. Shoobs and George Goldberg. Harper & Bros., New York, 1942. 240 pp. \$3.

In the words of the authors, "This book on mental hygiene from the viewpoint of individual psychology aims to help the teachers learn to prevent and to adjust personality disturbances, deficits, or inadequacies." The presentation of "common-sense principles," based largely on the philosophy of Dr. Alfred Adler, occupies the first half of the volume. The nature of personality, the significance of drives and goals for a child's behavior, and the role of the family in influencing behavior are discussed. One section is devoted to the technique of interviewing the child who is a problem in school.

The second half of the book is an elaboration of the Adlerian method of procedure used in treating unadjusted school children and is based on the experience of the authors. Full use is made of case histories and illustrations, the outline form of presentation, and summarizations.

#### *General Child Welfare*

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP. Hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, on bills providing for the issuance of documentary evidence of United States citizenship. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1942. 64 and 5 pp.

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION; a review of pertinent facts. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St. NW, Washington, June 1942. 32 pp. 25 cents.

EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES; a report of the Study Committee, American Association of Schools of Social Work. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1942. 324 pp. \$3.

The training needs of the social security services established or expanded under the Social Security Act are analyzed and the role of the schools of social work in preparing personnel for these services is evaluated.

## • THE WORKING MOTHER •

### Special Consideration During Pregnancy

Increasing use of woman power in industry brings with it the necessity of protecting the health of women workers who are pregnant or who have recently become mothers, as well as of providing care for their children.

In the United States there is no Federal law requiring that provision be made for maternity care and leave for women workers. A few States have laws requiring that women workers be granted maternity leave for a specified period before and after childbirth. Rhode Island on April 29, 1942, passed a Cash Sickness Compensation Act, the effect of which in relation to maternity insurance is not yet clear.

In the absence of any Nation-wide law on the subject, the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in consultation with a group of persons that included industrial hygienists, obstetricians, and representatives of labor organizations and employers, have issued jointly under date of July 1942 a statement of Standards for Maternity Care and Employment of Mothers in Industry. These standards are intended to guide employers in providing for pregnant women and mothers in their employ such special consideration as is essential for their health.

It is believed that the provisions recommended are well within the reasonable performance of all employers. It is known that some employers are now making similar provisions.

The statement points out that the labor situation in this country does not necessitate the recruitment or employment of pregnant women or women with infants and that a woman who is expecting a child should give first consideration to her own health and to plans for safeguarding the health and care of the child. Nevertheless, some women who are pregnant or who have young children may find it necessary

to work, and it is recognized that provisions for maternity care and leave should be made protecting the health of the mother and child without jeopardizing either the mother's job or her seniority status.

As the physical condition of pregnant women and the home duties performed outside of working hours vary widely, some individualization of arrangements is necessary, but a few general recommendations are given as a guide. It is recommended that the pregnant woman who works should have opportunity for adequate prenatal medical care; that she should not work on a night shift nor more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week at most; and that she should be given brief rest periods during working hours. A minimum of 6 weeks' leave before delivery and 2 months' leave after delivery is recommended, additional leave to be granted on presentation of a certificate from the attending physician in case of complications of pregnancy, delivery, or the postpartum period.

More detailed recommendations are given in regard to the types of work in which pregnant women should not be employed. Occupations that involve heavy lifting or other heavy work or continuous standing and moving about are undesirable. Occupations requiring a good sense of bodily balance and occupations involving accident risks, such as operating a punch press, are too hazardous for pregnant women. Exposure to specified toxic substances is considered extra hazardous during pregnancy, and it is stated that pregnant women should never be employed in any workroom where these substances are used or produced.

Copies of the statement, entitled "Standards for Maternity Care and Employment of Mothers in Industry," can be obtained from the Children's Bureau on request.

### Policy of the War Manpower Commission

#### On Employment in Industry of Women with Young Children

The expansion of the war-production program, as well as the increasing requirements of our armed forces, necessitates the maximum utilization of our labor resources. In many areas

the lack of adequate housing and transportation facilities compels full use of the local labor supply. These considerations make it necessary to employ large numbers of women in gainful



occupations useful to the war effort. Steps are already being taken to provide for the recruitment and training of additional women. Prospective war production schedules indicate that this program will have to be considerably expanded and intensified. In carrying out this program of utilization of women workers, it is important that to the maximum extent, normal family life be preserved and maintained.

To promote that end, and to promote the effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war, the War Manpower Commission hereby declares the following basic policies:

I. The first responsibility of women with young children, in war as in peace, is to give suitable care in their own homes to their children.

II. In order that established family life may not be unnecessarily disrupted, special efforts to secure the employment in industry of women with young children should be deferred until full use has been made of all other sources of labor supply.

III. Barriers against the employment of

women with young children should not be set up by employers. The decision as to gainful employment should in all cases be an individual decision made by the woman herself in the light of the particular conditions prevailing in her home.

IV. Whenever it is found that women with young children are gainfully employed in essential activities, or that the labor requirements of essential activities have not been met after the exhaustion of all other sources of labor supply and that to meet such requirements women with young children must be recruited, it is essential that:

(a) Such women be employed at such hours and on such shifts as will cause the least disruption in their family life; and

(b) If any such women are unable to arrange for the satisfactory care of their children at home during their working hours, adequate facilities be provided for the day care of their children during working hours. Such facilities should be developed as community projects and not under the auspices of individual employers or employer groups.

## Directive No. IX

### To Certain Government Departments and Agencies, to Develop, Integrate, and Coordinate Federal Programs for the Day Care of Children of Working Mothers

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chairman of the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order No. 9139, establishing the War Manpower Commission, and having found, after consultation with the members of the War Manpower Commission, that existing and anticipated requirements for workers in essential activities render necessary the employment of large numbers of women, that among such women may be found many mothers of young children, that no woman responsible for the care of young children should be encouraged or compelled to seek employment which deprives her children of her essential care until after all other sources of labor supply have been exhausted, but that if such women are employed, adequate provision for the care of such children will facilitate their employment, and that the measures hereinafter set forth will promote the effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war, it is hereby directed:

I. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, in consultation with such departments

and agencies of the Federal Government as it may deem appropriate, shall:

(a) Promote and coordinate the development of necessary programs for the day care of children of mothers employed in essential activities;

(b) Determine, either directly or through such Federal departments and agencies as it may designate, areas in which such programs of day care should be promoted, and the respective responsibilities of the Federal departments and agencies concerned in the development of such programs; and

(c) Take such action as may be necessary or appropriate to assure the effectuation of all such programs.

II. The United States Employment Service shall prepare, keep current and make available to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, data reporting its best estimates with respect to the number of working mothers with young children, and the anticipated requirements of essential activities for the employment of such mothers, by periods and areas.

III. The Work Projects Administration in the Federal Works Agency, the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, the Office of Education in the Federal Security Agency, the

Bureau of Public Assistance in the Social Security Board in the Federal Security Agency, the Farm Security Administration in the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency and every other Federal department or agency carrying on child day-care programs or programs related thereto shall make available to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services reports with respect to such day-care programs or programs related thereto, carried on by such department or agency, and shall take such action as may be necessary or appropriate

to insure the integration and coordination, through the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, of all Federal programs for the day care of children of working mothers and otherwise to carry out the purposes of this directive.

IV. This directive may be cited as the "Directive to Develop, Integrate, and Coordinate Federal Programs for the Day Care of Children of Working Mothers."

(s) PAUL V. McNUTT

Chairman, War Manpower Commission.

August 12, 1942.

## Funds for Day-Care Programs

On August 28, 1942, the President of the United States allocated from the Emergency Fund \$400,000 to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, for the promotion and coordination of programs for the care of children of working mothers. These funds are to be expended for the purpose of furthering the objectives of Directive IX, issued by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

The funds will be allocated to a limited number of States as grants-in-aid to be administered through the State department of welfare under plans approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau or through the State department of education under plans approved by the United

States Commissioner of Education. These funds are to be used for administrative services necessary for ascertaining needs, developing and coordinating day-care programs, and administering such programs on the State and local levels.

Grants will be made to the States only after the States have submitted plans showing that no other State or local funds are available for furthering the program.

Statements of policy and procedure are being prepared by the Day Care Unit of the Children's Bureau for the use of directors of State public-welfare departments. The services of child-welfare field consultants will be available for joint planning and for making application for allotments from these funds.

### Better Parenthood Week

October 26–November 1

This is the fifth annual Better Parenthood Week sponsored by *Parents' Magazine* (52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York). It is suggested that ministers, public-health workers, educators, and other civic leaders cooperate in planning community programs stressing the significance of better parenthood.

## SAFEGUARDING THE HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

### Bills To Amend Title V of the Social Security Act

On the recommendation of President Roosevelt, identical bills have been introduced in the Senate and House to amend the Social Security Act for the purpose of authorizing during the period of the war and 6 months thereafter additional appropriations for grants to the States under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3 of the act. S. 2738 was introduced August 25, 1942, by Senator Barkley for Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and H. R. 7503 was introduced August 27 by Representative Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In his letter of August 22<sup>1</sup> recommending this action, the President said:

In the mobilization of the resources of the Nation for war, the special needs of mothers and children arising from war conditions must not be overlooked. In proportion as we safeguard children now—the children of our fighting men and of our war workers—we are building a Nation of strong and resourceful citizens capable of dealing with the problems with which we are confronted.

Fortunately, encouraging progress has been made during the past 7 years in reducing maternal and infant mortality and improving the health and welfare of children. The cooperative programs carried on by the Children's Bureau and the State agencies of health and welfare in all the States under the Social Security Act have contributed greatly to these gains. However, the impact of war upon family life has created urgent needs which previously authorized Federal appropriations, combined with State and local funds, have not been able to meet.

<sup>1</sup> Printed in *Congressional Record*, Vol. 88, No. 149 (August 25, 1942), p. 7182.

The legal basis for services for children contained in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3 of the Social Security Act, and the administrative foundations for such services developed in every State under the provisions of the act, are now available, but the funds authorized in this title are not sufficient to meet wartime needs. I recommend, therefore, an amendment which will authorize the appropriation of such additional sums as may be necessary to enable the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor to cooperate with State agencies now administering maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services, in extending these programs to meet war conditions. It is estimated that the sum required for these purposes for the first year will not exceed \$7,500,000.

A draft of the proposed legislation is transmitted herewith. The provisions of the bill expire 6 months after the end of the present war, as is common with other wartime measures recently enacted by Congress. The draft bill maintains the normal procedure of allotting funds to the States provided by title V of the Social Security Act. However, all the additional sums authorized for maternal and child-health services and services for crippled children are to be allotted in accordance with the provisions of sections 502 (b) and 512 (b), namely, on the basis of the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan for such services. To meet extraordinary wartime emergencies the bill also authorizes the Chief of the Children's Bureau to detail such personnel as may be necessary to cooperate with State agencies in carrying out the provisions of title V.

I make these suggestions for Federal assistance to the States in full appreciation of the fact that the degree to which children are safeguarded in wartime depends chiefly upon the parents in our homes, the teachers in our schools, and the citizens of our communities. It is my hope that in making our supreme war effort, parents and citizens will be at all times on guard to see that children are safeguarded to the utmost from the dangers of wartime and equipped to use and to cherish the freedom which we shall make secure for them.

### Maternal and Child Health in England

The maternity and child-welfare group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health (Great Britain) at its annual general meeting on July 3, 1942, presented an interim report on medical planning which is summarized in *The Lancet* (London) for July 25, 1942.

This report looks forward to a complete maternity and child-health service with ancillary services which would be available for all as part of a national salaried general medical service organized on a regional basis with the health

center as the local unit. The program includes continuing preventive services and health supervision of the child up to school-leaving age; sufficient beds in maternity hospitals, set up as separate units but attached to general hospitals, for all women who need or desire them; a minimum of 10 hospital beds per 1,000 live births for hospitalization necessary during pregnancy in addition to hostel accommodations for expectant mothers; and hostels for children to live in while their mothers are confined.



The discussion favored developing maternity work as a separate service from child health, which it was thought ought to be linked more closely with the school medical service. The health center of the future was pictured as staffed by a group of doctors two or three of whom would have special training in the prevention and care of disease in children.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Young children in wartime" was the general theme of the first National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare in England since the outbreak of war. The conference, held in London, July 3-5, 1942, was sponsored by the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare and reported at length in its official organ, *Mother and Child*, for August 1942 (117, Piccadilly, London, W. 1).

In regard to mothers in industry, Dr. Margaret White, who was in industrial medicine for 10 years before the war and has now been in a war factory for 2½ years, recommended wider use of women personnel officers in plants employing large numbers of women; a 5-day week or part-time shifts for women who carry domestic responsibilities in addition to their jobs; and more consideration to adapting the working conditions of pregnant women to their needs.

Various schemes for caring for the young children of employed women were described by Dr. Marguerite Hughes, Chief Assistant Medical Officer, Bristol. These include day nurseries (now called wartime nurseries), residential nurseries ("short stay" nurseries, babies' homes, and evacuation nurseries); care by foster mothers; and "daily minders" (foster day care).

The presidential address by the Minister of Health, the Right Honorable Ernest Brown, contains information on the English nutrition program for mothers and children, the utilization of mothers in industry, day care for children, maternity care, and midwife services that makes it of special interest to persons dealing with these questions in the United States:

ADDRESS BY THE RT. HON. ERNEST BROWN, M. C.,  
M. P.

*Minister of Health, Great Britain*<sup>1</sup>

We are talking today about mothers and young children in wartime. In my judgment, next to the actual winning of the war, the care of the children is the greatest service to which we can as a Nation give our attention. I say "next to winning the war," because to win the war is to win it for the children. Since the

beginning of the nineteenth century children have occupied the consciousness of society on three major occasions. They had first to be defended from child labor, then from illiteracy, and now from physical disabilities. . . .

While we take pride in what has been and is being done, let us make no mistake about it: there is still much more for ministers, local authorities, child-welfare workers, health visitors, doctors, and all concerned to do. It has also been revealed that the close cooperation now existing between the Board of Education and the Minister of Health needs to be ever strengthened and extended, so that the movement becomes one movement for child well-being. . . .

First of all, let me point out that there are the schemes evolved jointly by my Ministry and the Ministry of Food, whereby out of our limited supplies each expectant and nursing mother receives 1 pint of milk a day and four times as many eggs as are allotted to the ordinary citizen. Again, certain welfare authorities have been encouraging both expectant and nursing mothers to participate in their schemes for cheap or free meals at recognized communal centers. . . .

For children under one, a pint of milk a day, or its equivalent in dried milk, was secured throughout the winter. For the under two's there were black-currant and orange juices. For the under five's, cod-liver oil, and for the under six's as many oranges as reached our shores. This winter, concentrated orange juice will be set aside for the under two's and the black-currant juice liberated for the older children. . . .

Let me now turn to the wider field. The increase in the demand for women in industry has made it necessary for us to provide for the care of large groups of children under 5 by day, and sometimes by night as well. Here I must refer to a rumor that has been current in the last week or so—that the Government intends at the end of the year to call up women with young children for work in industry. That is not so. I have the authority of Mr. Bevin, the Minister of Labour, for saying that the rumor is untrue and that it is not the policy of the Government to require women with young children to undertake employment. If they do volunteer (and we are grateful to the women who have decided to leave their homes and take up work during the emergency), we must relieve them, or such of them as are not able to make their own arrangements for their children, from anxiety lest their children should be suffering from neglect.

In the last 12 months there has been a great improvement; far greater than some realize, when it is considered that just under a year ago we were suffering from heavy raids on London

<sup>1</sup> From *Mother and Child* (London), Vol. 13, No. 5 (August 1942), pp. 82-85.

and there were only a handful of wartime nurseries, mostly in reception areas, to meet the needs of evacuated women who wanted to work. I can reveal now that we have 644 wartime nurseries established in those districts where, on account of the development of war industries, there is a specially large demand for the employment of women. Seven hundred and fifty-four more nurseries are either opening shortly or are in preparation. . . .

In addition to the wartime nurseries and registered daily guardians, nursery classes [schools] have been provided by the Local Education Authorities in certain areas where there is spare accommodation in the elementary schools. Children down to 2 years of age (instead of 3, which has been the rule hitherto) have been admitted, and by extending the hours of opening it has been possible to care for these children during the whole period while their mothers are at work. Already there are nearly 230 new nursery classes in existence, with accommodation for about 7,800 children.

Many children under 5 years of age who require care over long periods are, of course, accommodated in our whole-time residential nurseries. While these are mainly for children whose mothers cannot take them away from evacuation areas, they frequently admit children suffering, or likely to suffer, as a result of enemy action, abandoned children, children whose only parent is serving in the Forces, or short-stay cases who have to be cared for while their mothers are ill or being confined. On June 1, 1942, there were 376 of these nurseries with 11,695 places. . . .

Among many other insistent problems to be faced is that of maternity accommodation. By providing 109 emergency maternity homes, with about 3,000 beds, in which up to June 1, 1942, about 57,000 expectant mothers from evacuation areas have been confined, we have successfully solved one of the gravest situations which confronted us on the outbreak of war. Additional homes are always kept in reserve for any sudden increase in the demand, should enemy action, such as we experienced recently at some of our cathedral cities, become more general. Usually only normal cases are accepted, but each home is linked up with a hospital in the neighborhood for the treatment of abnormal cases, and the services of an obstetric specialist are available if required.

Besides these arrangements for the welfare of mothers at the actual time of their confinements, there are over 60 hostels where women can spend the period just before going into the maternity homes, and stay for another month or 6 weeks after their babies are born. This carefully planned scheme means that, in spite of war with its resulting noise, strain, and anxieties, mothers can get away from bombed towns and have their babies under ideal conditions which provide that peace of mind and body so important for their own and their children's welfare.

In those neutral and reception areas that have experienced a sudden increase of population owing to the influx of evacuees, war workers or wives of service men, institutional accommodation is strained to the utmost, and preference has perforce to be given to abnormal or complicated cases. This means for the midwife a very heavy problem, and I would like all who are midwives here to understand, as we do, how difficult their wartime problem is, not because of these movements alone, but because of the continual movement away from those areas by the call-up of the younger available men to the services. More and more as the months go on we know what a heavy burden that places, especially in the rural areas, upon many a devoted and hard-working midwife. . . .

I need hardly tell you that we are also much occupied with schemes for the postwar expansion of maternity and child welfare, and that to this end I have recently appointed an advisory committee on the welfare of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five. I think the House of Commons was startled to be told that it was a committee of 32, of whom 25 were women. The House of Commons is unaccustomed to see the majority on the other side, but I felt this was fitting. As things are now shaping, it seems that some of our most important tasks will be the lowering of the death rate of babies and mothers, better care for both premature babies and infants under 1 year, particularly in the first month of life; a sounder knowledge of infant feeding; greater understanding of the physical and mental development of children between the ages of one and five, and increased scope for the training of health visitors so that they may fittingly discharge their responsibility for the welfare of our future citizens.

## BOOK NOTES

## British Reports

Reports recently published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, include several containing information on children and youth in wartime. Persons in America who wish to order these reports may do so through the British Library of Information, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

**REGISTRATION OF YOUTH.** Circular 1577, Board of Education, London, 1942. 5 pp. Price 1d. net. Instructions issued to Local Education Authorities in regard to the registration of boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age.

**SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE OF LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTING BETWEEN AUTHORITIES THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THEM IN RESPECT OF EVACUATED SCHOOL CHILDREN.** Board of Education, Committee on Financial Adjustments, London, 1941. 10 pp. Price 2d. net.

**STATISTICS OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS RECEIVING SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK UNDER THE MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME IN THE AREA OF EACH LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.** Board of Education, London, May 1942. 8 pp. Price 2d. net. Lists the percentage of public elementary-school pupils and secondary-school pupils under the jurisdiction of each local education authority who received milk only and the percentage who received a substantial midday meal in a single day in February 1942.

**RETURN SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN RECEIVING (A) MILK UNDER THE MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME AND (B) MEALS IN THE AREA OF EACH EDUCATION AUTHORITY IN SCOTLAND.** Secretary of State for Scotland, Edinburgh, June 1942. 3 pp. Price 1d. net.

**THE CARE OF THE HOMELESS.** Ministry of Health, London, January 1942. 48 pp. Price 6d. net. A handbook based on the Ministry of Health circulars and other instructions on the care of the homeless in rest centers, on billeting and rehousing, and on general assistance for the homeless.

## Public Health

Of special interest to local health departments in connection with maternal and child-health programs are a group of papers given at the seventieth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in October 1941 and printed in the *American Journal of Public Health* for September 1942 (Vol. 32, No. 9):

**WORKING FOR BETTER NUTRITION IN A RURAL COMMUNITY,** by W. R. Willard, M. D., Dr. P. H., Deputy State Health Officer, Hagerstown, Md.

**EDUCATION IN NUTRITION AS PART OF THE MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAM,** by Christine A. Heller, of the School of Nutrition, Cornell University.

**HOUSING AS A HEALTH OFFICER'S OPPORTUNITY,** by Huntington Williams, M. D., Dr. P. H., Commissioner of Health, Baltimore, Md.

**RELATIONSHIP OF MENTAL HYGIENE TO A LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROGRAM,** by W. F. Roth, Jr., M. D., W. C. Williams, M. D., and F. H. Luton, M. D., all of Tennessee.

**SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1940.** Vol. 2, Division of Vital Statistics. Legislative Document (1941) No. 28, Albany. 1942. 253 pp.

In the annual report of the Division of Vital Statistics of the New York State Department of Health for 1940, published as volume 2 of the Sixty-first Annual Report of the Department of Health, pertinent data not available in previous years are included. Among these are analyses of the supplementary information on birth and stillbirth certificates, such as congenital malformations and birth injuries; stillbirths classified by complications of pregnancy and labor; and detailed analyses of infant and maternal mortality associated with outcome of pregnancy (live births, stillbirths, multiple births, abortions, ectopic gestation, and deaths which occurred without expulsion of the fetus). This report should be read by all public-health workers.

**MANUAL FOR THE CONDUCT OF CLASSES FOR EXPECTANT PARENTS.** Second edition revised. Cleveland Child Health Association, 1001 Huron Road, Cleveland, 1942. 167 pp. Processed.

Fifteen years' experience in conducting classes for expectant mothers who were patients of private physicians, as well as for mothers in low-income groups, and 9 years of experimentation with classes for expectant fathers have gone into the making of this revised and enlarged edition of the Cleveland manual, first published in 1940. Sections are included on organizing the classes and on record forms as well as outlines for 10 lectures for expectant mothers and 4 for expectant fathers.

**EVERYDAY NURSING FOR THE EVERYDAY HOME,** by Elinor E. Nordin, R. N., and Bessie M. Donaldson, R. N. Macmillan Co., New York, 1942. 306 pp. \$2.50.

This book appears to have been written for use as a textbook in secondary schools and colleges and also for use in the home. The first part, *Nursing to Keep Well*, discusses the importance of prevention of illness and maintenance of health, both physical and mental, from infancy to old age. The value of periodic physical examinations is stressed, as well as the importance of good nutrition, adequate rest, and relaxation.

In the second part, *Nursing When Illness Comes*, much of the discussion deals with topics covered in the Red Cross Course of Home Nursing. Some practical illustrations such as bed cradles, a bedside commode, and types of bed tables are included. A list of suggested reading and a glossary supplement the book.

**A STUDY OF THE PUBLIC'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST THEM,** conducted by Elmo Roper. Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, 1942. 31 pp.

Although conditions incidental to war—mass movements of civilian population to defense areas, inadequate housing, longer hours of work, and the transfer of women from home to factories—increase the importance of immunization against infectious diseases, this survey revealed an almost complete lack of public knowledge of the necessity for reinoculations and of the need for immunizing children in infancy.

## • YOUNG WORKERS IN WARTIME •

### Transportation Program for Agricultural Workers Sets New Standards

Significant provisions concerning child labor, wages, and living conditions have been included in the program developed recently for the transportation of agricultural workers by the Farm Security Administration. This agency has set up administrative machinery to transport farm laborers either from other parts of the United States or from Mexico into areas where the United States Employment Service has certified that nonlocal workers are needed for farm work.

The plan for transporting and housing workers from other parts of the country has been developed under a directive issued by the War Manpower Commission on June 22, 1942, which directed the Department of Agriculture to provide housing and transportation for nonlocal agricultural workers required for the production of any agricultural commodity essential to the effective prosecution of the war. The program for the transportation of Mexican workers, after certification by the United States Employment Service that domestic labor is not available, is in conformity with the agreement with the Mexican Government announced by the State Department on August 7, 1942. Transportation will be financed by an allotment from the President's Emergency Fund.

Government assistance in supplying either domestic or Mexican workers is contingent upon the meeting of certain conditions. One of these conditions is the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age. The agreement with Mexico provided that work for children under 14 should be strictly prohibited and that they should have the same schooling opportunities as those enjoyed by children of other agricultural workers. Under the provisions for transportation of domestic laborers, no minors can be employed except as permitted by Federal

and State laws and policies, and no children under 16 will be transported unless they are members of a family of workers and provision is made that children under 14 are not to be employed.

Another condition for transportation of either domestic or Mexican workers is the payment of prevailing wages with a minimum of 30 cents an hour or an equivalent piece rate. Wage boards, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, will determine the prevailing wage in given areas. Workers are to be guaranteed employment by individual employers or groups of employers, for at least 75 percent of the working time in the contract period. Adequate housing, health, and sanitary facilities are to be provided and will be passed upon locally by the Farm Security Administration. Mexican workers may be employed only in agricultural work while they remain in this country. Growers will be charged \$5 per Mexican worker to offset in part the cost of transportation and will be charged the cost of transportation of domestic workers up to 200 miles.

Employment in agriculture has, in general, not been covered by labor legislation. The conditions set up in this program to supply nonlocal agricultural workers to areas of labor shortage should influence standards for wages and housing and living conditions for all agricultural laborers and should help to set a minimum age standard of 14 for employment in agriculture. At the same time, these conditions might result in the increased use of local children of a young age at a low wage as a means of avoiding payment of the 30-cent minimum wage for older workers available from a distance.

S. M. S.

### Child-Labor Findings

More than twice as many establishments violating the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and more than twice as many minors illegally employed—this is the record of cases closed during the year ended June 30, 1942, compared with the previous year. The

cases closed in the fiscal year 1942 involved more than 4,000 minors illegally employed.

Indications are that the trend toward the increasing employment of minors is accelerating under the pressure of war conditions and that only through a well-planned and unflagging in-



spection system can a corresponding increase in the oppressive use of child labor in violation of the law be prevented.

The reports of the child-labor inspectors during the spring and summer of 1942 bear a disquieting resemblance to the findings of a generation ago, when it was common to find large numbers of young children working long hours under unhealthful conditions. The following stories are from reports of 1942 inspections of fruit and vegetable packing sheds.

#### *Strawberries.*

In one cold-storage plant children as young as 10 years of age were found capping strawberries for storage. In this establishment 24 children from 10 to 15 years of age went to work at 3 a. m. and capped berries until 7 a. m., when they stopped to eat breakfast and go to school. Some of the underage children did not stop for school, however, but stayed out of school during the strawberry season and worked from 3 a. m. until 3 p. m. or even longer.

#### *Spinach.*

Another company, which grew, harvested, and canned spinach, was found to have 41 children under 16 among its employees. Of these children, 15 had worked only in the cannery, 16 had worked only in the fields but at times when they were legally required to attend school, and 10 had worked both in the cannery and in the fields. The ages of the 26 children who cut spinach in the fields when they should have been in school, ranged from 9 to 15 years.

#### *Tomatoes.*

In one State some 40 establishments engaged in packing "green wrap" tomatoes for the northern trade were inspected in May 1942. A large number of children under 16 years of age were found to be employed in wrapping and packing the tomatoes, and some in making the boxes or "lugs" in which the tomatoes are packed for shipping. Because the tomatoes must be picked during the day and shipped as soon as possible, the packing is done during the late afternoon

and at night. Inspections continued during June and disclosed children as young as 8 years of age working until 11:30 p. m.

In one instance the contractor in charge of a shed claimed that a 13-year-old boy who was labeling boxes was not an employee but an "independent contractor" who had sublet the labeling contract, and that two other children, a 13-year-old and a very young-looking 12-year-old, were hired by the first boy as helpers. The boy who held the labeling contract, told the inspector later, after the shed had closed for the season, that on several occasions he worked from early afternoon straight through the night until the following morning. On one occasion he worked from 1 p. m. Tuesday until 6 a. m. Thursday, a period of 41 hours with a lay off during this time of only 4½ hours, plus "a half-hour nap once in a while . . . on boxes in the shed." This occurred in a packing shed, which, because the boxes were made in the shed, came under the regulations applicable to manufacturing establishments producing goods for shipment in interstate commerce, where the minimum age for employment is 16 years. Violations were found in all five of the sheds owned by this company.

In one shed a number of children under 16 were working in the box-making department when the inspector arrived at 10 p. m.; it was found that one of these children worked 64 hours in a single week and another, 58 hours.

#### *Cherries.*

The effectiveness of repeated inspections in combination with the issuance of age certificates and the education of employers as to the use of certificates and as to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act is illustrated by the marked improvement in conditions in the cherry-packing industry in the State of Washington in 1942 as compared with 1941 when the first inspections disclosed large numbers of children at work in violation of the act. Only a few of the establishments reinspected in 1942 were not conforming to child-labor regulations, and conditions of work in general were greatly improved. In order to obtain this cooperation warning letters were sent to the cherry packers after the 1941 inspections and the importance of obtaining age certificates for employees who were minors was emphasized.

## BOOK NOTES

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS TO YOUNG WORKERS. No. 1, The Explosives-Manufacturing Industries (Bureau Publication 273, Washington, 1942. 19 pp.). No. 2, Motor-Vehicle Drivers and Helpers (Bureau Publication 274, Washington, 1941. 20 pp.). No. 3, The Coal-Mining Industry (Bureau Publication 275, Washington, 1942. 55 pp.). No. 4, The Logging and Sawmilling Industries (Bureau Publication 276, Washington, 1942. 81 pp.). No. 5, Woodworking Machines (Bureau Publication 277, Washington, 1942. 53 pp.).

Each of these reports represents an investigation to determine occupations particularly hazardous for

young workers and therefore subject to a minimum-age standard of 18 years under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and each contains a copy of the order issued as a result of the findings.

\* \* \* \*

Training for War Industry is the general title of a series of leaflets published by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa:

No. 1. PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTERS. 1941. 7 pp.  
No. 2. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING. 1942. 16 pp.  
No. 3. PLANT SCHOOLS. 1942. 15 pp.



## • EVENTS OF CURRENT INTEREST •

### Inter-American Notes

By ANNA KALET SMITH

*Office of the Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau*

#### A Visit to Cuba's Master Playground

Cuba's most famous playground, Parque Juvenil Deportivo José Martí, named after the great Cuban patriot, occupies 13 acres on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, in the city of Habana. Opened a little over a year ago as part of an extensive program of public child-welfare work, it is maintained by the National Government with a percentage of the proceeds from the national lottery. More than a mere playground, the palm-studded, well-kept grounds, where the sun's heat is tempered by ever-present sea breezes, offer many facilities for the recreation and physical improvement of workers' children.

The playground is intended primarily for school children under 16 years who attend regularly a public or private school. An application signed by the child's parents and teacher is required for admission, also freedom from contagious disease and from any physical defect which would prevent participation in the activities. No distinction is made as to sex, race, color, or creed. Once a child is registered at the park he or she is expected to attend its activities regularly. Preschool children also are admitted, alone or with their parents. The playground is open 8 hours daily, and longer on days of athletic contests and other special events.

At the time of the visit to the playground, on July 25, 1942, 15,000 children were registered. The children were coming into the playground for the afternoon session. Some were cleanly dressed, with well-combed hair; many had holes in their shoes and clothes and showed lack of general care; but all were obviously happy with a look of keen anticipation on their faces as attendants divided them into groups for the swimming pools, swings, ball fields, or tennis courts.

The staff consists of a director, a teacher of physical education, instructors in baseball, football, basket ball, handball and soft ball, tennis, swimming and diving, and gymnastic exercises, several physicians and dentists, on part time, a nurse in the first-aid station, and a librarian.

There are also several life guards for the swim-

ming pools, which can accommodate 1,000 children at a time.

The director reports on the institution's work to the Bureau of Physical and Mental Education of Children (Negociado de la Educación Física y Mental Para Menores) of the Ministry of Education.

Facing the sea is the administration building, a stone structure of Spanish-Moorish architecture, 98 yards in length. Covered and arched verandas with polished stone floors inlaid with mosaic run the entire length of the building, which contains an attractive library as well as a first-aid station, offices, and locker rooms.

There are other playgrounds in Habana and elsewhere in Cuba, but the Parque Deportivo Infantil José Martí is considered unique in the scope and quality of its service.

#### Establishment of First Kindergarten in Paraguay<sup>1</sup>

The first kindergarten in Paraguay was opened in Asunción, the capital, under the name of "Kindergarten of the Americas" on August 1, 1942.

The kindergarten is open to children 4 to 6 years of age who are orphans without relatives to care for them, or whose mothers are employed or are ill.

The daily program consists of instruction in personal cleanliness, classes according to Montessori's or Froebel's methods, gymnastics, meals, midday rests, manual work, and music and recreation. The meals are prepared in accordance with a dietitian's instructions. The students of the School for Health Visitors will help in the work of the kindergarten and will also visit the children's homes. Talks on child care will be given to mothers. A nominal charge is made for the children's care, but this is omitted if the family is unable to pay.

Accommodations are available for 50 children. This number will be increased when resources

<sup>1</sup> *El País*, Asunción, July 31, 1942; *La Tribuna*, Asunción, of the same date; and American Consular Report, August 7, 1942.

allow. The kindergarten provides a link between the day nursery and the primary schools and is expected to check the high rate of sickness and mortality among preschool children.

A committee of private citizens provided the funds to establish the kindergarten on condition that the Government agree to pay the rent and take over the school at the end of the first year.

### CONFERENCE CALENDAR

- |            |   |            |  |
|------------|---|------------|--|
| Oct. 24-27 | Ninth Institute on Public Health Education, St. Louis. In connection with meeting of American Public Health Association.  | Nov. 4-7   | American Academy of Pediatrics. Chicago. Secretary: Dr. Clifford G. Grulee, 636 Church St., Evanston, Ill.                     |
| Oct. 27-30 | American Public Health Association. Seventy-first annual meeting, St. Louis. Permanent address: 1790 Broadway, New York.  | Nov. 10-12 | Southern Medical Association. Thirty-sixth annual meeting, Richmond. Secretary: C. P. Loran, Empire Building, Birmingham, Ala. |
| Oct. 27-29 | National Safety Council. Thirty-first National Safety Congress, Hotels Sherman, La Salle, and Morrison, Chicago. (Dates changed from October 6-8 when Government took over Stevens and Congress hotels for military purposes.) Permanent address: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. | Nov. 19-20 | Ninth National Conference on Labor Legislation, Drake Hotel, Chicago. Called by the Secretary of Labor.                        |
|            |   | Dec. 28-30 | American Association for Labor Labor Legislation. Cleveland.   |
|            |   | Dec. 28-30 | American Sociological Association. Cleveland.  |

### American Education Week

November 8-14

Education for Free Men is the theme for American Education Week for 1942, sponsored jointly by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the United States Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Friends of education are urged to use this opportunity to inform the people regarding the tremendous contribution of the schools to the war effort and to the preparation of the country's 27,000,000 boys and girls for life in the world that is now being shaped. Program materials can be obtained from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

### Children's Book Week

November 15-21

The purposes of Children's Book Week are to encourage in boys and girls the love of books; to increase public appreciation of children's

books; to increase, maintain support for public book facilities; and to encourage home ownership and companionship through books. A Manual of Suggestions can be obtained from Book Week Headquarters, 62 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

### National Hearing Week

October 25-31

The American Society for the Hard of Hearing (1537 Thirty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.) is sponsoring the observance of National Hearing Week, October 25-31, as a special week of public education on the causes of deafness and the need of guarding against them. This applies especially to young children with incipient cases of ear trouble and to persons who are subjected to sudden or incessant noise.

The society advocates hearing tests for school and preschool children, followed by medical examination and prompt treatment when indicated.

# Materials on the Protection of Children in Wartime

## For the Administrative Use of—

*Child-care committees*  
*Committees on day-care of children*

*Local defense councils*  
*Evacuation authorities*

From the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.—

**CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN**; report of observations in Great Britain, February 1941, by Martha M. Eliot, M. D. Bureau Publication No. 279. 1942. 186 pp.

**CHILDREN'S BUREAU COMMISSION ON CHILDREN IN WARTIME**. First Meeting—March 16-18, 1942, Washington, D. C. April 1942. 122 pp. Mimeographed. Contents: Organization and membership; action recommended by the Commission; factual material submitted to the Commission and summaries of discussion.

**STANDARDS FOR DAY CARE OF CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS**. Children in Wartime No. 3. Bureau Publication No. 284. 1942. 20 pp.

**DEFENSE OF CHILDREN SERIES:**

No. 1. What Are We Doing To Defend Them?

No. 2. Are We Safeguarding Those Whose Mothers Work?

No. 3. Are They Getting the Right Start in Life?

No. 4. Have They the Protection of Proper Food?

No. 5. Are We Defending Their Right to Health?

No. 6. Their Defense Is the Security They Find at Home.

No. 7. Their Education Is Democracy's Strength.

No. 8. Through Play They Learn What Freedom Means.

No. 9. Our Nation Does Not Need Their Toil.

No. 10. Are We Helping Those With Special Needs?

No. 11. Protect Them From Harmful Community Influences.

**STANDARDS FOR MATERNITY CARE AND EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHERS IN INDUSTRY**. Prepared by the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. July 1942. 4 pp. Processed.

**VOLUNTEERS IN CHILD CARE**. Published by the Office of Civilian Defense with the cooperation of the Children's Bureau and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, March 1942. 12 pp. Distributed by the Children's Bureau.

From the United States Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.—

**ORGANIZATION OUTLINE FOR LOCAL DEFENSE COUNCILS**. 1942. 21 pp.

**WHAT CAN I DO?** The Citizen's Handbook for War. 1942. 48 pp. Contains one chapter on what boys and girls can do.

**PROTECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOL PROPERTY**. Prepared by Training Section. 1942. 12 pp.

From the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.—

**HEALTH, WELFARE, AND RELATED ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES**. Prepared by the Committee on Community Organization. June 1942. 17 pp. Processed.

Publication of **THE CHILD**, Monthly Bulletin, with **SOCIAL STATISTICS** supplements from time to time, was authorized by the Bureau of the Budget, May 12, 1936, under Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing, to meet the need of agencies working with or for children for a regular channel of information on current developments, activities, policies, and programs for maintaining the health of mothers and children, providing child-welfare services, and safeguarding the employment of youth. Communications and requests to be placed on the free official mailing list should be addressed to Miriam Keeler, editor, **The Child**, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

The Children's Bureau does not necessarily assume responsibility for the statements or opinions of contributors not connected with the Bureau.

**THE CHILD** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 50 cents a year; foreign postage, 25 cents additional; single copies, 5 cents.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FRANCES PERKINS, SECRETARY



CHILDREN'S BUREAU

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, CHIEF

*Councils  
priorities*

---

EMPLOYMENT  
Children's  
S. De-  
ceased.

Office  
the Chil-  
health and  
distributed

Civilian

COUNCILS.

For War.  
that boys

PROPERTY.  
p.

and Wel-  
Wash-

OF Com-  
mittee  
17 pp.

ime, was  
nting, to  
develop-  
d-welfare  
the free  
partment

Contributors

n, D. C.,

U